MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

Amusements To-Day. Rooth's Thratre Bells Bowery Theatre—The Whip Hand. Central Park Garden Summer Night Centerfor Globe Theatre—Best Entertainment in the World. Lyocum Theatre—French Opera Bonff, Company. Metropolitan Theatre-100 Star Ferformers. Niblo's Garden-The Beide of Abydon, Dlymple Theatre-Novelty and Variety. Rebinson Hall-Can-Can Troupe.

Theatre Comique-Variety Entertalnment. Inton Square Theatre-Jane Evre Wallack's Thentre Wig and Gown.

The regular daily circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 22 was as follours :

127.554 Thursday. 125.425 Friday. 127.673 Saturday. Total for the week ... Daily average.....

Reconstruction.

As in other Southern States, the officewho graduated from a bartender in Indiana to become a Senator and a Republican leader, was voted into his seat for devotion to Grantism by the majority of the Senate at the last session, without even the preto be when this outrage upon the State and the Senate was perpetrated.

He had previously tried and been caught in the very act of attempting to smuggle himself among other Senators who were advancing to the Vice-President to be sworn in. That trick did not weaken him with a class of politicians who, while affecting superior virtue, have on every practical test ecoperated with the adventurers and knaves who have brought discredit upon the Senate of the United States. DICK BUSTEED seems to be acting as a sort of lieutenant to Spencer in manipulating the Convention and other partisan machinery. His zeal is explained by a desire to make himself useful and acceptable in the hope of averting the impeachment which is now suspended over him, SPENCER, BUSTEED and their associates are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about the coming election. Nothing in numan affairs is more certain than that the whole crew who have plundered Alabama, and sought by every form of outrage to inflame the animosity and prejudice of the blacks against the whites, be swept away by even a stronger current than that which recently finished Grantism in North Carolina, and restored to the people the control of their own affairs.

This reaction is not confined to any particular locality in the South. It is seen in every election, and will take larger proportions as the present sentiment spreads. The country is familiar with the unscrupu- tion of Mr. Johnson's successor. lous tactics of both sides, and is not to be

ident. They know that he recommended treaty: the Civil Rights bill, and that but for his same af the military power the carpets lowing district of country, to will, viz. Company of the Missian type, where the carpets lowing district of country, to will, viz. Company of the Missian type, where the carpets lowing district of country type, where the carpets lowing district of the Missian type, where the carpets lower than the carpet lower than the carpets lower than the carpet lower lower than the carpet lower than the carpet lower than the carp wisdom or good sense, into the absurdity that by orging another term of Grantism paraller to the place of beginning they would avert these dangers and bring | ". over to their views a military President with all the prestige of his official position, which now has to stand in the place of compromised personal character.

This delusion was exploded with the exposure of the intrigue into which Gov. Kemper of Virginia had been drawn by the guerrilla Mosny, acting as the confidential friend of Gen. GRANT for the thirdterm movement in the South. It has now no respectable following in that section, for the reason that the foundation upon which it rested was of quicksand. The South will be redeemed now, chiefly because the people have determined to make a vigorous effort, and for the first time since the war, free from all partisan influences and upon the basis of an upright, prudent, and safe administration of their own affairs.

Iron.Clads.

According to the Börsenzeitung, a jourhal of Berlin, the whole number of ironclads belonging to the maritime powers of Europe is 244. Of these Greece owns 2; Germany, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 7; Austria, II; Russia, 15; Turkey, 15; France, 28; and England, 58. In addition to these, Holland has is iron-clad vessels for coast service, and England 23 and France 30. Germany is also building six iron-clads, which, in the massiveness of their armor, the power of their engines, and the force of their gans, will be among the most powerful ships in the world.

It is manifest, however, that a reaction against iron-clad ships has already set in them. Here is the article in question: among scientific and military men; and it is a singular fact that the favor they have obtained among clynized nations has proceeded mainly from the combat between the Monitor and the Merrimae at Hampton Roads, that being the only important fight between iron-clad ships that is on record. The reaction of which we speak has been greally strengthened by the uselessness of these costly, heavy, and unmanageable vessels in the French and Gerthat war. Vast us were the interests at

gle battle worthy of the name in which any iron-clad ship on either side bore a part.

We dare say iron-clads may always be found useful as a means of harbor defence. as a kind of floating forts that may be moved about from one point to another as they are needed for the protection of sea ports. Even for such service, however, they are of far less utility than torpedoes which, after all, appear to be the most valuable contribution made by our civil war to the progress of the military art. Capable of being perfectly secreted under water so that no enemy can defend himself against them, while they can be fired by a spark of electricity set in motion by a single individual concealed upon the meral as well as the greatest material effeet. They destroy utterly the courage of an enemy. No fleet, however, mighty, dare advance to an attack when every inch of water beneath its keels conceals a means of destruction which can neither be escaped nor resisted; and no matter how many or how strong the ships that may be brought to the onset, it is possible by a sufficient system of torpedoes to blow holders constitute the organizing and di- every one of them out of the water. Torrecting power of the Republican party in | pedoes are immensely superior also in Alabama. The carpet-bagger Spencer, the fact that they cost comparatively nothing to put down, while an iron-clad vessel is the most expensive machine of war ever devised; and while torpedoes in any number may be prepared in a very short time, it takes a long period to build tence of a legal claim to that position. It and fit out an iron-clad vessel; so that on was a rank partisan fraud, and so known | the whole, it is doubtful whether iron-clads will not finally be abandoned even as float.

ing batteries for the defence of harbors. What is most probable is that the navles of the future will consist for the most part of small, swift steamships carrying only one or two guns, and designed not to fight great battles but to act singly as guerrillas of the ocean, by destroying the commerce of the enemy.

Violating the Nation's Pledge.

On the 14th day of April, 1868, a treaty was concluded at Fort Laramie between Generals SHERMAN, HARNEY, TERRY and others, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and various tribes of the Sioux Nation of Indians, whereby the United States and the Sloux bands who were parties to the treaty were mutually pledged to perpetual peace. The first article of the treaty begins as follows:

"From this day forward all war between the partie to this agreement shall forever cases. The Gover-ment of the United States desires peace, and its home is hereby piediced to keep it. The Smalans desire peach and they mow pledige their moner to maintain it."

The treaty was formally signed by the United States Commissioners and by the bands of Sioux in Dakota. It was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 16. 1869, and proclaimed by President Johnson Feb. 24 in the same year. We propose to show how shamefully the honor of the has been sacrificed under the administra-The Sioux Indians of Dakota are the

deceived by the misrepresentations of most brave and powerful of the aborigines sither. Never before has there been a of America who have escaped the destruc- branches proceed to elect a Senator by a joint time when political garments hung so tion which has overtaken the greater por- ballot, the whole number of votes being one loosely on the limbs of the South, with tion of their race. They number many hundred and sixty. mere partisan discipline so weak and powerless as now. In several of the States even 10,000 mounted warriors into the field. the name of Democrat has been substitu- Formerly they owned vast tracts of terted by that of Conservative, as a sign of ritory in the West—the whole State of emancipation from the old bonds, and as a lowa was sold by them to the Government means, too, of making reconcillation more casy with a large sentiment in the North. What most concerns the Southern people at this time, is the restoration of decent government, the overthrow of organized of the southern people at this time, is the restoration of decent government, the overthrow of organized of the southern people at this time, is the restoration of decent government, the overthrow of organized of the whites, and it is owing to the injustice or stubility of our own people that particularly the present the southern people at this time, is the restoration of decent government, the overthrow of organized or studied with them. But difficulties until the Senate had a majority of ten in the Assembly and should nominate their man Jones, then they went all friendly to the whites, and it is owing to the injustice or studied to the whites, and it is owing to the injustice of the injustice of the properties of the injustice of the injusti honest ways, by which their credit may be | who were gradually crowded further and revived and their prosperity reasonably further west, and in order to settle these secured. This is the feeling running all difficulties and prevent any renewal of through the South. It supersedes pointes, hostinues, as went as to induce the South and it has even given in some degree cours to give up their claim to disputed territory. The Republicans have a majority of four in without the aid of horses is a foreign device, in tenance to the foolish suggestion of a third and withdraw their opposition to the conterm, as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm, as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and withdraw their opposition to the conterm as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and withdraw their opposition to the conterm as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and withdraw their opposition to the conterm as a supposed means of achieving the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of the struction of ratiroads through the counterm and the struction of the structure and the structure an

the wrongs in Louisiana, South Carolina, tory is what is commonly known as the Liberal. Alabama, Florida, and other States, are to Black Hills country. To show how explicit he placed directly at the door of the Pres- | the agreement was, we will quote from the

abuses of the military power the carpetbaggers would long ago have disappeared.
Yet the fear of still greater calamities has
betrayed a certain class of weak, selfappointed leaders, never remarkable for

is is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as icicinalter provided."

Now here is as plain an agreement as can possibly be made. The Indians were guaranteed the exclusive possession of the territory reserved for their use, and it was except such officers, agents, and employees of the Government as may be authorized for larger than in the case of the Republican to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law"-that is, in these Opposition districts: agents, teachers, physicians, blacksmiths. and similar Government officials and emonety from the constitution of the constitution ployees mentioned in other articles of the treaty-should be permitted to reside in or pass over the country belonging to these Indians. The pretence that the clause we have just quoted would justify a military tests for the coming election. A few of the disinvasion of the country becomes most absurd when the clause is considered in its relation to the rest of the treaty. Besides, one of the articles of the agreement expressly provided that all the military forces then within the limits of this territory should be removed, and the roads by

"A Brick E. XVI. The United States hereby agrees and stipulates that the country north of the Platte river and east of the summits of the fig Horn Mountain shall be leid and considered to be inceeded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that no white per son or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; or without the consent of the Indians first had guidobarned to pass through the same; and it is further agreed by the United State that within meety days after the conclusion of perceiving the same of the Bonds of the Sichus nation, the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned and that the roots leading it them and by them to the settlements of Montains shall been and by them to the settlements of Montains shall bem and by them to the settlements of Montana shall e closed."

Here we have a plain stipulation that all the United States troops should be removed from the Black Hills country, and we have given the details in regard to what that struzzle, and powerful as that no white persons should be permitted to pass through the reservation without of marriame warfare, there was not a sin-

together with a formal declaration that the territory described in the second article, together with certain other territory to the west of it, should be held and considered as unceded Indian territory-that is, as the property of the Indians and not

of the United States. There is a popular idea that Indians have no rights whatever, and that the Government can seize their lands and dispose of them as it pleases, but this is an error. The Government claims and has very freely exercised the right to swindle the Indians in all manner of ways, but it has never questioned their original possessory title, or title of occupancy, to land held by them. On the contrary, the Government has acknowledged the validity of such shore, torpedoes produce the greatest | titles again and again in its treaties with various tribes, and therefore the stipulation that the Black Hills country should be held as unceded Indian territory was and is an acknowledgment that the Sioux bands who were parties to the treaty are to be considered the absolute owners of

For a long time this territory, the exclusive possession of which was thus solemnly guaranteed to the Indians by our Govern ment in return for valuable considerations has been coveted by the whites, and several armed bands of robbers who attempted to enter the territory were prevented from doing so by the Federal authorities. But influences have been brought to bear upon the Administration of so powerful a nature that Gen. Custer has been permitted and encouraged to invade the reservation at the head of an army, in wanton violation of the pledged honor of the nation, and at the risk of inciting an Indian war which may devastate the whole Northwest and result in the butchery of thousands of men, women, and children. There are strong reasons for believing that the influences which led to this shameful violation of the national faith were of a nature as disgraceful to those moved by them as the breach of the treaty is flagrant and atrocious.

The New Senator in Congress-The Next

Assembiy. At the next session the Legislature is to choose a Senator in Congress in the place of the which is to take part in the choice of the Senator was elected last fall. It is composed of thirty-two members. As finally made up, after disposing of contests for seats, it stood as fol-1; and Independent, 1. Such will be its political complexion at the approaching session.

This question imparts unusual interest to the election for members of the next Assembly. This branch of the Legislature consists of 128 members. The whole number is to be elected in November. A bare majority of the Assembly is sixty-five

This State chooses a Senator in Congress in rather an unusual manner. In the first place each branch of the Legislature on a given day nominates or names a Senator, every member rising to his feet and designating his man. As United States Government thus pledged soon as the Senate and Assembly have severally meet and compare notes. If they have named the same person then he is declared the Senator. If the Senate has named one person and the Assembly has named another, then the two

But there can be no joint ballot until each branch has openly named a Senator. Now, it will be perceived that if, for example, the Republicans had a majority of two in the Senate and should nominate their man Smith, and the Democrats had a majority of ten in the Assemcan majority in the Senate would resort to vation at all. And in fact this precise thing has large quantities of pepper are put in the food.

results to which all the energies of the peo- try they had occupied, the treaty of 1868 try they had occupied the peo- try they had occupied, the treaty of 1868 try they had occupied the peo- try they had occupied the peo- try they had occupied the treaty of 1868 try they had occupied the peo- tr Was made.

If anything were waiting to prove how partisan politics have been abandoned it would be found in the teleration of this allotted to them for their oxemity was allotted to them for their oxemity was the Assembly. And even then, if the Senatorial easy. These springs are yound up by small standard principles. In return for the concessions made by the Indians a large tract of country was allotted to them for their oxemity. And even then, if the Senatorial easy. These springs are yound up by small standard principles. If the Indians a large tract of country was allotted to them for their oxemity. Republican Senator, but to stand a chance for partisan politics have been abandoned it the Indians a large tract of country was the Assembly. And even then, if the Senatorial tionary steam engines at each terminus of the would be found in the teleration of this last idiotic suggestion as the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of absolute use, and a solemn agreement was the remotest of a solemn agreement was t possibilities. The office seekers who have | made that their occupancy of it should not | draw the Republican Senate into a ballot merely started the idea know very well that all be disturbed nor intruded upon. This terri-

What are the prospects in regard to the Assembly to be elected in November? Even when the Democrats have carried the State thy decisive majorities on State officers, they have fre quently lost both the Senate and the Assembly This is due to the fact that while a large share

We will look at the Assembly elected last fall. In this body there are 73 Republicans, 50 Democrats, 3 Independents, and 2 Liberals. It will be admitted that three bundred is rather a small Now, of the 73 districts carried by the Republi cans last November, 22 of them gave less than 300 majority, and 9 of these 22 gave less than 100 majority. We will name the counties in which

majorities in each case:

On the other hand, of the fifty-five districts expressly stipulated that no persons ex- carried by the Democrats, Independents, and cept those designated in the treaty, "and | Liberals, fifteen of them gave less than 300 majority, but the average of the majorities was

One in Chemung 214 One in Onondaga.
One in Eric 183 One in Ontario... One lu F-sex 51 One in Ontario...
One in Kings 278 One in Sereca.
One in Lewis 111 One in Unster.
One in New York 121 One in Marren.
One in New York 223 One in Yaics...
One in Onondaga 171

These figures do not afford very satisfactory tricts have been changed, and some of the resuits last fall were due to local feuds which have been healed. However, they are the best tests the case admits of, and their application to the pending contest is as fair for the one party as

To elect a Senator in Congress on joint bellot ext winter the Opposition must carry sixtywhich they had entered closed up behind seven Assemblymen in November, thus leaving to the Republicans only sixty-one. It will be seen in the light of the foregoing figures that it is no easy task to do this. The Opposition must gain twelve over their strength in the present Assembly. If we concede to them in next No vember's contest every district they now hold, and admit that they can then carry every district in which the Republicans last fall got a majority of less than one hundred and fifty, they will make a gain of thirteen—just enough and one to spare! But is it not rather a violent presumption to assert that the Opposition can wrest so many doubtful districts from the Re-

publicans without losing some of their own?

there are enough others to keep the number good. These districts are the fields where the battle will be fought for the seat now occupied by Mr. Fenton. It is needful to only look candidly at the foregoing figures to see that no one can safely predict what will be the result of the

A newspaper correspondent gives curious account of the manufacture of bread in New Mexico. To sow the wheat the ground is scratched with an implement consisting of a pole and a stick bound together with raw hide. and drawn by a yoke of oxen. The stick, slightly sharpened or tipped with iron, does the ploughing. The grain is sown by hand, and the ground harrowed by having a bough of a tree dragged over it. When the grain is ripe it is cut, sawed, or pulled off with an old barrel hoop or piece of iron with a toothed edge. The crop is gathered and put into an enclosure, and then the cattle of the neighborhood are driven in. After the grain has been well threshed in this manner the straw is shaken and tied up in bundles, and the wheat, chaff, dirt, and stones are brushed up into hides and emptied on the knolls to be winnowed. Women and children do the winnowing. They take a handful of the mixture and throw it in the air. The chaff is blown away and the grain falls upon a hard, smooth surface prepared for it. The farmer next gathers It up in cowhide sacks and takes it to the mill. The mill is a two-story shanty, over a swift stream of water. The water wheel is an up right wooden snaft, and is turned by the water the millstones. The bottom one is cemented in brickwork, while the upper one is wedged fast to the shaft and revolves with it. Not being balanced or trimmed, it is constantly wearing off particles of stone, which mix with the flour. The grain is introduced through an oxhide hop per, the mouth of which is an old boot leg sticking through the roof. The flour flies off in every direction over the floor, and is finally swept up in a heap and put into oxhide sacks. The next result is New Mexican bread.

The power of chemical agency has a singular illustration in its modifying effect upon the properties of cotton. When examined by a lens, the fibre of cotton is found to consist of a flattened or ribbon shaped tube, but when treated by chemical process, with a cold strong solution of caustic soda, it appears to shrink, and assumes the form of a simple cylinder thus, three important and very remarkable alter ations occur at the same time-that is, the fibre becomes stronger, it acquires increased attraction for coloring matter, and it becomes smaller. In most cases where chemical agency is employed in the preparation of vegetable fibres, either to remove impurities, to destroy color, or view is generally attained at the sacrifice of a little strength, but in this case there is increased tenacity imparted.

Cremation is an old institution among the Kohis, a native people in the East Indies, soon after a person's death the body is placed on a pile of wood, with the head to the south and the feet to the north, and burned. The prosperous relatives of the deceased send pres ents of gold, clothing, and rice, which are placed upon the funeral pyre and burned with the body, while oxen are sacrificed in order that the dead one may not be in want of anything in the next world. All these rites are performed in silence, the men standing around the pyre in groups and quietly watching the flames. Th ashes and the unconsumed bones of the de-ceased are gathered together and placed in an urn. This urn is often kept for some time in the dwelling house, but is finally deposited in the family vault, which is formed by a large flat stone, three feet in width by five in length, resting on small stones a foot high from the ground. The urns are placed side by side under this stone. The ashes of each Kohl are buried in the village from which his family originally came. Although the deceased may have been atives carry his burial urn back to the place from which bis ancestors came. After the place for the urn has been prepared in the vault, a cross is made out of two blades of grass and placed on top of the urt. The burning of the body and subsequent burial of the ashes are accompanied by costly banquets to the friends and relatives of the decreed. The death of an

even with stoppages, for a longer distance than power in every respect satisfactory, and the working of the whole tling is pronounced a

A Great Velocipede Race in England.

On Aug. 3 the race for the captainey and of the majority thrown for their State ticket is usually east in the city of New York, that city elects less than one-sixth of the Senate and the bey, and all the compettors were up to time. he were leading. Some of the competitions of dismount and waik up. Box Hill. They used through Chippenham at the rate of san hour, and Cainet 9 miles) was reached ours. They passed abrough in the follow-der: Walker, Leaver, Tyne, Percy, Gould-pencer, and Pearer. No stoudage was mith Marihorough was reached 32 miles), r. Tyne, and Leaver coming in together, datace being got overin 24 hours. Spencer

Walker and Tyne performed the journey from Bath to Newbury 650 miles in 42, hours. Leaver and Percy were making good time as far as Woolhampton, but soon after Leaver dropped behind, and was passed by Spencer at Reading. Walker soon after made a sport, and Tyne saw no more of him. At Twyford Spencer overshauled Percy, and they had a smart race as far as Combrook, where Percy stopped to rest. The arrivals at the clue room at Kensington were as follows: Walker, 3:13; Tyne, 3:50; Spencer, 5:12; Percy, 6:58; Leaver, 7:35. Walker had been somewhat jaded at Hounslow, but, upon his arrival at the goal he started, after a few minutes' rest, to meet the remainder of the competitors. The time made by Walker is one hour less than the fastest stage coach ever performed the journey from London to Bath in, and is also the best bicycle travelling on record, the pace of the winner exceeding 105, miles perhour, including stoppages. Mr. Sparrow, the starter, although unward of 50 years of age, followed the competitors on his bicycle, and performed the whole journey in 15 hours, including stoppages.

Another Mortuary Enterprise for Childs. A. M. From the Rochester Democrat,

George W. Childs will please notice that Grace baring stomb is in a ruled condition. Three Postmaster-Generals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Postmoster-General J. well having left the city for a few days, the President and internal.

The definition of the department on Faceday, which is prort to the anticipated return of Mr. Marshall, althought that generation of the purpose of being present to turn over the office to his successor are

The International Boundary Survey. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 23. The Government here has heard from Cameron's international boundary surfurn early in September. ing had been heard at Fort Garry up to the 21st SARATOGA FUN AND FACTS.

Congressman Marvin Gets Mad-The Girl of the Period-New York Picksup Cleveland. Ex-Congressman Marvin, who is the Warwick behind the throne" in the new United States Hotel, called on a carpenter yes day, and said : "Mr. Thompson, we have a nice barroom, and

we want a handsome bar made. Who can make "Well, I-I d-d-don't 'zackly know who could No, no. I want a nice, handsome bar made—"
"W-w-well, dang it! If you want a handsome barmaid, why don't you go over to T-T-Troy and get one?"
"No, no, no, man! I mean who made these
I see all around town?"

I see all around town?"
"Great zuns, Marvin! H-h-how the d-d-devil do I know who made all the b-b-barmaids around town? I d-d-dont know and damfi care who did!" shrieked Mr. Thompson. THE SARATOGA BELLE OF 1874.

There she goes, the old belle-and thus we There she goes, the old benefit 176 yards of sum her up:

Nine gallons of inflated panier, 176 yards of muslin in trailing underskirts, \$18 worth of wig, one twenty-inch fan, \$20 worth of dangling smelling-bottles, card-cases, and straps; 186 yards of gros grain silk, some cotton, pearl powder; \$72 worth of teeth on gutta percha, sixbutton gloves, mammoth umbrella, copy of Eduction gloves, mammoth umbrella, copy of tton gloves, mammoth umbrella, copy of Ed nd Vates's book – and all hanging on the arn omething intended to represent a man—a sor amateur gentleman. axe says: Hark to the music of her borrowed tone;

serve the class that purchase in Res her own; e the sweet smile that sheds its bearing rays, ise as the bosom where her diamonds blaze. And "Pelig Wales" remarks: And "Pelig Wales" remarks:

Anon the changes of the walk reveal
The patent instep and the natent heel:
The patent panier rounds the form divine,
Its patent arch supports a patent spine.
Lends matchless symmetry and stylish gart, Lends matchies symmetry and stylish gad,
And hears the label, "PATES 1"-105."
A patent corset holds her flung form,
And natent dress pads keep her bosom warm;
And natent dress pads keep her bosom warm;
The patent lashes fluter as she sighs.
And lifts her patent eyebrows in surprise.
She shokes her head—four pecks of patent hair
Fly like a hop-yard in the August sir;
And twenty gring shorts whisper her saide,
"Dear salph" he wore that wig before we died."
To whom responded, unabashed, the beauty,
"Git out, you spooks! I zuess I know my jurey!"
The glarish gas her patent charms revealing.
Her bosom heaves with cotton-batting feeling;
How gansh her patent teeth with gutta percha ire,
And flash her patent chignon in a chair,
Then lumps to pick it op—
But I forbear.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Moses Colt Tyler registered his name yester-day in a Saratoga hotel, when a Brookiyn man wrote under it:

wrote under it:
Tilton Coit Beecher too.
A New Yorker was introduced to a Cleveland gentleman to day, and not hearing his name distinctly remarked:
"I beg pardon, sir, but I didn't catch your

"But my name is a very hard one to catch." "But my name is a very hard one to catch," repiled the gentleman; "perhaps it is the hardest name you ever heard."

"Hardest name I ever heard."

"Hardest name Is sharder," replied the New Yorker.

"All right," said the Cleveland man, "my name is Stone-Amasa J. Stone. Stone is hard enough, isn't it, to take this bottle of wine?

"Pretty hard name," exclaimed the New Yorker, "but my name is Harder-Norman B. Harder-and I bet my name was Harder."

The joke cost Mr. Stone just \$7.87.

The Rev, Mr. Scatteryood is registered at Dr. Strong's. He's a first-class man to sow the seeds of truth.

Deacon Gaudam of the First Presbyterian

of truth.

Deacon Gaudam of the First Presbyterian Church in Lock Haven is sojourning in Vandam street. The Lock Haven Republican says, "When the minister wants the collection taken up he often remarks, 'Deacon, Gaudam you, please pass the plate.'"

THE BABIES' HAPPY HOME. The Foundling Hospital in Parts One Hundred and Twenty-three Years Ago.

To the Editor of The Sun. Sin: Your interesting article on the "Bables' Happy Home in New York," prompts me to send the following, taken from the twen tieth volume of the London Magazine dated

May 20, 1751:

The public newspapers having taken notice that the number of foundings taken in at the hospital at Paris in the year 1748 were 3,420, and in 1749, 3,775, the following questions were transmitted thither by a Governor of the Founding Hospital at London, to which the following answers were returned:

Q. I.—Whe her at the hospital at Paris all children are taken in, sick or well, small or great? A.—All poor children are received at the hospital at Paris who ste brought thither, sick or well, small or great, and they are, according to their areas, but into different houses and an ertiments belonging to the hospital. The new born children are carried to the nursing house, and children are carried to the nursing house, and received upon the vouchers of proper contained thomes are sent to norse into the country whence they are not taken till they are d.
..-What is the income of the hospital-is it comof rents of land, yearly donations, or does it
by mornian? A.—The revenues of the general
to are of different hature. They consist in land.

children demant them they are chiefs concerning the There are divers regulations and edicis concerning the administration of the hospital, a book of which is transmitted herewith.

Q.V.—We are uncertain whether the foundarin for foundings be kent separate and distinct. If so, whether the expense and charges can be known. In whether the expense and charges can be known.

dispensed with which the dispensed of and ble to may the whole.

Q. VII. At what age are the children disposed of and how? Are they put out to trades and maintactures, how? Are they put out to trades and maintactures, are to till the ground?

or are they employed as abovers, or to thill the grouns?

A.—The children are set to work as soon as ever they
are able, and afterward put to trades, according to their
different gen us; out it is very uncommon that any are
employed as laborers or husbandmen, which, however,
would be a very unportant and useful thing.

In perusing the above your readers will doubt-less observe that "screal duties on wine" were granted as a means of support for these poor little waifs of humanity. Why not follow sait and doubly tax that mainspring of crime, "rum," and apply the proceeds to keep "Sister Irene's basket" ever ready, and thus prevent the cursed "ghouls" of baby farmers from reap-ing a harvest on infant murder. J. B. S.

Ancient Egyptians Put to Modern Uses.

Ancient Egyptians Put to Modera Uses.

From the London Thates.

The other day at Sakhara I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of a river laden with nets, in which were femora, tibia, and other bony tits of the human form, some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting out the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent to Alexandria, and thence he shipped to English manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk, and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Sonthniow as and chevious in a distant land! But Egypt is always a place of wonders.

ANARCHY INTHE SOUTH.

The Two Canadian Negroes who Rule Georgetown county in South Carolina Colored Ku-Klux-Some of the Results of Grant's Reconstruction Policy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18.-As a speci nen of the anarchy which prevails in this State, let me draw your attention to Georgetown unty. The whites stand about one to seven blacks, and hold aloof from all the political cor troversies of which you have given an account to your readers. The blacks therefore are alone responsible for the outrages that are going now

There have been several fracases during the

last month, since the campaign opened, at each

of which pistole, sticks, and even bayonets have

been used. The two contestants are the Sena tor J. Henry Jones, and James A. Bowley, both tor J. Heiry Jones, and James A. Bowley, both Canadian negroes of the blackest type. The former supports Moses for Governor; the latter professes to be a reformer and has no particular choice. He is a member of the Legislature, and is chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Jones is the colonel of militia, and Bowley is the lieut-colonel. Jones is so thick skinned that no disclosures of his rascality trouble him, and notwithstanding that his bad character is known everywhere, he is such a favorite with the rice field negroes of the county that they look upon him as a superior being.

Bowley is more popular in the town of Georgetown, where the Convention for that township was held. Jones advertised that his meeting would be held at 2 P. M. Bowley advertised his at 12 M. Both were to be held at the Court House. The Two O'clocks, as the Jones party were called, determined to break up the Twelve O'clocks, and accordingly, when the san came to the meridian, both sides crowded into the ancient temple of justice, ready armed to violate the law. From words they came to blows, and soon pistols and guns were sending their deadly missiles around the building. One man was mortally wounded, and three or four scriously hurt. The Bowleyites were too strong for the Jones party, and drove them away. While they were gone the Bowleyites elected their delegation. The Jones party went off for reinforcements, and the attacking party had again on the Bowleyites. These had also received reinforcements, and the attacking party had again to return for the sum of the sum of the sum of the process of Bowley, masked and disguised like Ku-Klux, and without any premonition they opened fire upon it from all sides. The fences, doors, windows, and without any premonition they opened fire upon it from all sides. The fences, doors, windows, and without any premonition they opened fire upon it from all sides. The fences, doors, windows, and weather-boarding were completely riddled by balls. The guard which Jones's worshippers had thrown aroun Canadian negroes of the blackest type. The former supports Moses for Governor; the latter

Jov. one of the County Commissioners.

Next day Jones paraded the streets with his militis, accompanied by an anary crowd of men and women threatening vengeance, and accompanied by the Sheriff, armed with a warrant to arrest Rowley, whose adherents swore no white man should enter his house; but eventually Bowley surrendered and went to jail. In the evening the women brickbatted Bowley shouse, smasning the windows and wounding a colored man who was in it at the time.

The following day Jones left the town, escorted by twenty-five cavalry, and took the railroad at the nearest station for Columbia, via Charleston, to see Gov. Moses. This was for the purpose of getting his Excellency to ask aid of the President to send. United states troops to quell the storm. But the news had sped beyond and before him. Long before he arrived the Deputy Collector had ordered the revenue cutter to proceed immediately to Georgetown. There were thirty marines on board of her, and she arrived in Georgetown shortly after Jones left. The commandant of the post at Charleston, when applied to to furnish men, declined to do so until he received orders from a higher authority, but ordered additional ammunition to be distributed to the men, and that they should hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. If Jones fails in getting the President to interfere, he will demand of Gov. Moses to send four or five companies of militia to quell the rost.

To-day the County Convention meets. Bowley lies a prisoner in jail, Jones is a fugitive from the field of battle, and the Convention will meet

lies a prisoner in jail. Jones is a fugitive from the field of battle, and the Convention will meet

the field of battle, and the Convention will meet free from their presence.

Jones is styled the Black Prince. He has a pair of the fastest horses, and though his income from his various sources of plunder must be very great, he spends his money so lavishly that he is generally impecunious. A very short time since his fastest Canadian trotter was levied upon and sold by the Sheriif. Bowley has more secre-

LIFTING THE FREEDMEN.

New York Aiding to the Work of Educating the Colored Inhabitants of Georgia. The Rev. J. Robert Love, a colored min-

ister of the Episcopal diocese of Georgia, reached yesterday in the Little Church Round the Corner, on the spiritual condition and needs | months of the freedmen of the South. The freedmen of the freedmen of the South. The freedmen of the South, he said, should be especial objects of the solicitude of Christians. They are poor in every sense. They lack is intelligence, and are lamentably warding in spiritual strength.

Mr. Love then recited briefly the difficulties under which he labored in his own parish. There are 14,000 colored citizens in Savannah. They have for the most part a religion of their own—a sensuous religion, full of excitement and enthusiasm. They will never part with it until the gospel of Christianity beams upon their souls in its purity. This cannot be until the Church sends educated ministers among them. Up to two years ago but few of them had ever heard an Episcopal elergyman. Now a parochial school, with 150 pupils, is in operation, all the children attend. Sunday school and church, and their parents accompany them. The little house of worship is now filled to overflowing, and we have not room for half the pestile who wish to join us. Our influence is limited because of our poverty.

Last year, said the speaker, I came North and appealed to friends, who gave me enough to build the chapel, but it is unfinished, and we need money to complete it. The colored man is naturally suscerticle to religious influences. He must have a religion. If you don't give him one, he will make one for limiaciff. Then he wants to worship God with proper surroundings, in a temple expressly proper of Him, and he of the South, he said, should be especial objects

one, he will make one for himself. Then he wants to worship God with proper surroundings, in a temple expressiv prepared for Him, and he is very nice on this point. To reach his mind we must operate on his senses. We must encourage and collivate his love for the beautiful, and after a while he can be led to a just appreciation of the glories and the beauties of a true religion.

—Queen Isabella of Spain has At the close of the discourse a handsome sum At the close of the discourse a handsome sum was collected from the congregation to aid the beacher in completing his hithe chapel and in suithing a school house in Atlanta.

Explanatory Card from Mr. Cardoz ..

Sin: I am informed that a statement has appeared that I had been guilty of forging warrants on the school fund of this State, and that I had left for the North. Fortunately our school fund is so situated that no one can forge anything out of it. It seems that my name got mixed up in a dis-

It seems that my name got mixed up in a disgraceful transaction of a person who was my deputy when I was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren county (this person being my successor as clerk of the said court), and forged my name on certain warrants issued by him since he was made clerk, but dated them back to the time when I was clerk and he my deputy. I knew nothing of the transaction until my attention was called to it by the Auditor of Public Accounts, who has since had the person arrested.

When I went North I went to attend the National Educational Association at Detroit.

Yours truly. T. W. CARDOZO,
State Supt. Public Instruction.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. Is, 1874.

The Plague of Grasshoppers.

From a Private Letter by Mrs. J. D. Barrett of Nemaha It looks very sad and dreary to me tothere were people busily engaged in searching out strings and sorting out the bones which out, strings, and sorting out the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent to Alexapdria, and thence he shipped to English manure manufactories. They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The radial brisks and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a stronged that they reserve one is skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be the southhowns and they could be sent stated. They are politically the present one is skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be the southhowns and they could be subjected to preserve one is skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be the southhowns and they could be subjected to be for Sale!

The Herald Sald to be for Sale!

The Herald Sald to be for Sale:

From the commont Engager.

The first hill is the one, and Drexel, built of a new organ, started, but not a third-term organ. The first hill is the one, and Drexel, builts, A.M., dross of Neyada and other crantform of any started the fail have of Grant's reflection.

Assaite Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Commistant, Colle, Sear Stonach, Diarrhor, and all Aff close of the Blovels, meitent to either children of any for the books and subject to the stonach, and being pleasing data the grant of the stonach and being pleasing data the grant of the stonach and being pleasing data the grant of the stonach and being pleasing data the formal of the stonach and being pleasing data the formal of the stonach, and being pleasing data the formal of the stonach, and being pleasing data the formal of the stonach, and being pleasing data the formal of the stonach, and being pleasing data the grant of the stonach, and being pleasing data the first pleasing the presence of the part of the stonach, and being pleasing data the first pleasing the presence of the proper control of

SUNBEAMS.

-Barnum's Hippodrome is very successed ful in Boston. It seats 10,000 spectators

noon, and as many every evening, and yet turns away. thousands for want of ro -M. Jules Favre is about to be married

to Mile. Velten, directress of the Maison d'Education Evangélique, in the Rue de la Paroisse, Ve. sailles. M. Favre la in his sixty-sixth year. -The Monitore di Roma says that two other leaders of the International have been arrested at Bologna-Signori Costa and Selvagny. Important

papers are said to have been selzed with them. A royal decree has been published at Ancona dissolving tarious Republican and International societies There is a great temperance reform in

Fryeburg, Mc. It has gone on for three weeks with immense excitement. Whole audiences have signed the pledge, and some of the worst old soakers have professed themselves converted. Two or three young ladies have come out as temperance lecturers. -Ballooning experiments have been made recently at the Woolwich Arsenal, England. On one occasion after the balloon had ascended a thou sand feet the aëronauts tried a new ste

-Dr. J. H. Trumbull, a learned philological gist, read a paper at Hartford last week on the Indian method of counting. He said that a decimal system, counting by the fingers of both hands, seems to have en adopted by most Indian tribes. The fact is the Inclians count by decimals, just as whites do, until they reach a hundred. Then they get mixed.

it enabled the aeronauts to make it revolve to the right

-Speaking of kleptomania, Burleigh, the correspondent of the Bo ton Journal, says: "A well known man of Brooklyn-a man of property, and quite an exhorter in religious meetings—has the disease bad. He will take his basket on his arm, walk down one of the avenues, slyly chuck in a potato, a beet, an onion, or an apple into his basket as he passes along. In due time his bill comes in."

-A peculiar accident occurred at Dawlish, England, the other day. Two respectable young men, named Cole and Moore, took a running dive from the Breakwater into the sea. Moore followed his friend too closely, and plunged head foremost against Cole, The former was assisted out very easily, but the latter was quite disabled. It was found that his spine was broken, and in a few hours he died.

-At Newbury, England, on Aug 2, there was a cricket match between the one-legged and one-armed cricketers, in the presence of 3,000 speciators a and also a 150-yards' running match between a local dwarf, named Mark Winterborne, height 4 feet 34 inches, aged 36, and a Wiltshire dwarf, named Simon Isles, height 4 feet 1 inch, aged 54. The local competitor had the best of his more aged friend at the star and kept the lead to the finish. The stakes were 15

-A Scottish hermit named John has nst emerged from a life of solltude among the Frank-in Hills of Massachusetts. He is a little over 50 years ld, and with plenty of iron-gray hair on head and face is abode has been a cave in an immense wall of gran-e. He enlarged the cave by heating the rock and dashing cold water against it, so that it is now about twenty feet square, and in one place eight feet high, His companions have been cats, of which he assualy red from three to seven.

on Aug. 6, Jane Grant, a single woman, was sentenced to death for the murder of her child, four years old, by tarving it. The reporters say that the Judge (Lord Coleridge) repeatedly broke down with emotion while passing sentence, while the prisoner behave I with indifference throughout. After her removal from the court she was found to have become perfectly insane,

the county lunatic asylum. Harvard College of women as candidates for collegiate honors only seven appeared. They all preferred to be questioned on elementary physics rather than elementary botany. Between Greek, German, and Lating one elected Greek, three Latin, and three German. Four passed and received certificates entitting them to enter for the advanced examination, two were par-tially successful, and one was rejected. The examination continued six days and was five hours long each day.

obs rved Mr. Ges Moore of Fairburn, Ga., to his friend, Mr. Dave Rains, and forthwith lodged thirty-eight buck, shot in Pave's body, and about haif a dozen in the body ianta to spend some days with his friends. This oc-

of Fre Bank, Blackwater, England, has been charged at he Ald renot Perty remions with threatening to shoot to . Ecating had desired Noakes and winds service. Mrs. Keating had given the threatened to shoot him if he did not cur find one surety in \$100 to keep the per

-Oneen Isabella of Spain has cub taste or the misfortune to be freque litigation. An action has now been her by her butcher, grocer, fruiterer, an men, for the amount of their bills, to wi is that she contracted with her cook, named B to provide everything necessary for her ta choice wine and certain other extras) at the francs a day per head, and that she having p money, he alone was responsible to the Blanchard is insolvent, and the advocated that the Queen should be put upon her oath to whether this was not so. The Judge Advocate wo

ought to be taken, and the Court has taken a weeks -The Yorkshire (Eng.) Mirror tells that quenty, when rating in the vicinity, he cay young ster collecting road dirt whom he the cognized. Thereupon the following rotte sted: Archbishop—Boy, I know your were at the Leets Ragged School, and onto for drawing? Urchin—Y's, mon, I we bishop—I hope you still keep my your stat? Urchin—Y'a, mon, I declored y (poutling to a model made of the material lecting). Archbishop (with astemish could you call that? Urchin—Ah, mon, Lat's

Beuch allowed her bail